

laevi, supra sparse—lateribus et subtus sat dense—pubescento; scutello griseo; elytris dense punctatis, punctis postice gradatim decreescentibus, apicibus rotundatis; pedibus fulvo-testaceis, femoribus subabrupte clavatis; processu mestosterni fere plano; antennis corpore paullo longioribus, articulis a tertio ad decimum (quarto brevioribus excepto) subæqualibus.

Long. 13, lat. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This species bears a very close resemblance to *Ceresium unicolor*, Fabr.* But in the latter the disk of the prothorax is much less coarsely punctured, and the punctures are, in fresh specimens, almost concealed by the rather close pubescence which covers the whole of the prothorax. In the femora a more important difference may be noted; these, in the present species, are somewhat abruptly thickened, with a longer stalk at the base; in *C. unicolor* the femora are stouter, but the thickening is more gradual from the base.

In its structural characters the present species shows a close affinity to an undescribed form from China.

XXIV.—*Descriptions of three new Species of Butterflies from New Ireland, captured by the Rev. R. H. Rickard, in the Collection of H. Grose Smith.* By H. GROSE SMITH.

Asthipa clinias.

Allied to *citrina*, Feld., and *gloriola*, Butl., from which it differs in the following respects:—

Male.—On the upperside of anterior wings the vitreous spot between the second discoidal and upper median nervules is very short, the cell is almost entirely dark brown, there being only a comparatively short and narrow vitreous spot above the median nervure. On posterior wings the spot at the end of the cell is very small and there is a double submarginal row of white spots, the inner row being very distinct but interrupted between the lower median nervule and submedian nervure, the three upper spots being treble the size of those towards the anal angle; the outer row of spots is indistinct.

Underside. Anterior wings with a single row of submarginal white spots, outside which are two small spots near the apex and two between the upper and middle median nervules. On the posterior wings is a double row of submarginal white spots, the inner row interrupted as on the upperside, the outer

* In the Catalogue of Gemm. and Harold this species is erroneously placed in the genus *Hesperophanes*.

row being uninterrupted; on the lower median nervule, half-way between the margin and the median nervule, is a patch of white scales.

This species is much larger than either of those above mentioned.

Expanse of wings $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Asthipa rotundata.

Male.—*Upperside* dark fuliginous brown, with bluish-white vitreous spots. Anterior wings with two spots beneath the first and second subcostal nervules; between these at the end of the cell are three elongate spots, the second the longest, the third the shortest; between the upper and second median nervules a cordate spot close to the median nervule and a small round spot beyond it; two broad elongate spots, somewhat attenuated externally, between the middle and lowest median nervules and between the latter and the submedian nervule respectively; a rather narrow elongate spot in the cell close above the median nervule. Posterior wings with the cell and the spots above and around it as in *citrina*, but those on the disk are narrower and that between the lowest median nervule and the submedian nervule is deeply bifid externally; there is a row of round white spots towards the outer margins of both wings, being on the anterior wings very conspicuous and on posterior wings nearly obsolete.

Underside. Both wings as above, but on the anterior wings near the outer margin between the median nervules are several minute white spots, and on the posterior wings are two very conspicuous, submarginal, uninterrupted rows of white spots, the inner row consisting of seven lunulate spots, the outer row of twelve small round spots.

The female resembles the male, but is paler, and the two spots below the cell are outwardly more acute.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $2\frac{3}{4}$, ♀ 3 inches.

Nearest to *A. garamantis*, Godman and Salvin; but the shape of the wings, especially in the male, is broader and rounder.

Doleschallia Rickardi.

Male.—*Upperside.* Both wings dark brown, rather paler towards the base. Anterior wings crossed beyond the cell by an oblique band of three rather broad blue spots, irrorated with white, extending from the costa to the upper median nervule; across the disk is a large blue patch, divided by the median nervules, extending at the upper end into the end of

the cell and at the lower end as far as the submedian nervure, where it is narrower than at the top and slightly curves outwardly; a curved row of five subapical white spots.

Underside. Both wings dusky brown, paler towards the apex and outer margin of anterior wings and crossed by an irregular black line, which, on anterior wings, is narrowly margined externally from the costa to the upper median nervure by bluish white, thence internally to the middle of posterior wings by dusky white; outside the black line on both wings is a rather broad, ill-defined, darker brown band; on anterior wings three irregular bright brown lines cross the cell beyond the middle, the line nearest the base bordered externally and irregularly with bluish white; the five white subapical spots as above, beneath which are three nearly obsolete ocelli. Posterior wings beyond the middle with two conspicuous and several other nearly obsolete ocelli; a bluish-white spot in the cell on the median nervure edged externally with black.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Nearest to *D. dascon* and *dasyclus*, Godman and Salvin.

XXV.—*Synoptical Revision of the Family Halacaridæ.*

By Dr. E. L. TROUESSART*.

THE memoir in course of preparation, with the assistance of M. G. Neumann, upon the "Marine Acarina of the shores of France" being unavoidably retarded by the execution of the plates, we think it as well to give at present a synopsis of the actually known species of the family Halacaridæ. We hope in this way to induce the sending of new materials which will enable us to complete the investigation of this marine fauna which is still so little known.

The number of memoirs relating to the marine Acarina is still but small. We shall content ourselves with giving the following list † of the more important of them, referring

* Translated from the Bulletin Scientifique de la France et de la Belgique, tome xx. 1889, pp. 224-251.

† *Bibliography.*

1. GOSSE, P. H. "On new and little-known Marine Animals" (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 2, vol. xvi. (1855) pp. 27 & 305, pls. 3 & 8).
2. HODGE, G. "Contributions to the Zoology of Seaham Harbour. I. On a new Marine Mite. II. On some undescribed Marine Acari" (Trans. Tyneside Nat. Field Club, 1860, vols. iv. & v.).